

Comparison of the effect of intravenous Paracetamol and Meperidine on prevention of postoperative abdominal shivering with general anesthesia in Fatemi hospital of Ardabil in 1397-1397

Abstract:

Background and Objective: Postoperative shivering is one of the most common complications following general anesthesia and can lead to multiple complications. The present study was designed to evaluate the effect of intravenous administration of prophylactic Paracetamol on shivering in comparison with Meperidine in the first minutes after recovery surgery.

Metodes: A triple blind clinical trial was conducted in which 120 patients undergoing general anesthesia, with ASA 1 and 2 and aged 20-70 years, were randomly divided into three groups of 40 and placed in 30 minutes. In the end, one group of intravenous Paracetamol drugs (1 g), Meperidine ampoule (30 mg) and 100 cc Placebo (normal saline) were injected intravenously to the patients and then in recovery at different moments, the degree of shivering of patients, pain, nausea, vomiting, and sedation of patients Was evaluated.

Results: There was no significant difference between demographic data, duration of surgery, age, sex, weight and ASA in the three groups. Shivering in three groups were significantly different at intervals of 0, 10, 15 minutes ($P < 0.05$), and the group of intravenous Paracetamol and Meperidine had a better effect on the prevention of postoperative shivering. The postoperative pain in three groups had a rising course at first, and after 15 minutes there was a downward trend and time Significant effects were on pain ($p < 0.0001$) and Meperidine group was better in terms of pain control. Nausea and vomiting had a significant difference between the three groups in the time interval of 0 minutes ($p < 0.05$). At two time intervals of 10, 15 minutes there was a significant difference in sedation between the three groups, but there was no significant difference between the three groups in the four periods (0, 5, 30, 60 minutes) ($p > 0.05$). However, in all periods of time, the score of sedation the door The group of venous Paracetamol was lower than the rest and the Meperidine group was higher than the rest.

Conclusion: Considering that intravenous Paracetamol was not significantly different from Meperidine in terms of shivering, and the incidence of nausea and vomiting and severe drowsiness (in severe cases) was lower in the intravenous Paracetamol group, it could be a good alternative to Meperidine.

Keyword: postoperative shivering, Intravenous Paracetamol, Meperidine, postoperative pain